

APPENDIX 4(f) - 4

Site(s) Investigated But Determined Not To Be 4(f)

Bill Glynn Memorial Park

Although entitled as a “park,” this property is actually an excess parcel owned by the Iowa Department of Transportation and leased to the City of Bettendorf. It is located adjacent to the US 67 interchange in Bettendorf. The Iowa Department of Transportation does not consider the site to be recreational in nature; it is an excess parcel remaining from highway construction. As a landscaped, but otherwise undeveloped excess parcel, it is not considered or intended to have recreational purposes. Should a future lease be enacted, it would contain a clause that the property has a transportation need and use. Therefore, the Bill Glynn Memorial Park was removed from consideration as a 4(f) property.

Bill Glynn Memorial Park also contains the Iowa-Illinois Memorial Bridge monument. More information on the monument can be found in Section 2.4.2 under “Iowa-Illinois Memorial Bridge and Iowa-Illinois Memorial Bridge Monument”.

Parks and Trails Avoided by Proposed Improvements

Early resource studies and alternatives development focused on the early identification of potential 4(f) resources and avoiding those resources with the alternatives being developed. Several public recreational areas are within the project corridor, but were not evaluated for their 4(f) status because they would be avoided by the proposed project:

Great River Trail

The Great River Trail runs parallel to the Mississippi River through the Moline riverfront area. Its 26.7 miles extend from downstream in Rock Island to Port Byron upstream. It is generally used for recreation, but it also serves the community as a connection between residential, commercial, industrial and recreational areas.

Bettendorf Riverfront Trail

The Bettendorf Riverfront Trail is a paved trail that parallels the Mississippi River for 0.8 mile in Bettendorf. It is primarily used for recreation but also serves as a commuter facility for those traveling between residential areas and the commercial, industrial and recreational localities in the downtown area. The eastern trailhead is located in Leach Park.

Leach Park

Located on the Mississippi River, Leach Park is 4.3 acres and has available picnic shelters, picnic tables, boat and jet ski docks, a boat ramp, passive rest areas, a fitness trail, fishing piers, an information kiosk, and public washrooms. The Bettendorf-owned

park is designated as a park by the City of Bettendorf and is shown in their comprehensive land use plan for 2000 – 2020. The property is open to the public. It is located along the Mississippi River waterfront in Bettendorf and is connected to the riverfront trail system.

Duck Creek Parkway

The Duck Creek Parkway is a Bettendorf-owned pedestrian / bicycle trail, which follows Duck Creek throughout Davenport and Bettendorf to Devil's Glen Park. The approximate length of the trail is 15 miles. The trail provides a connection to Middle Park and Palmer Hills Golf Course, which is located approximately one mile east of I-74, outside of the study corridor.

As trail continuity and access will be maintained, the FHWA determined on January 18, 2002, that a 4(f) evaluation is not necessary.

Properties Investigated But Determined Not Eligible For The NRHP

Although they were identified early in the study process as having the potential for being a 4(f) resource, the following properties were investigated and determined to be not eligible for the NRHP. (See Appendix 4(f)-5, Correspondence.)

George Benson House

The George Benson House was built at the turn of last century at 1921 6th Avenue in Moline. Its two-story hip-roof and wrap-around open porch supported by Ionic posts is reminiscent of the Prairie School and Classical Revival architectural styles of the early twentieth century. However, the porte-cochere has lost its original classic Ionic columns, the picture window is incompatible with the original style of the house and the house has aluminum window frames. These factors diminish the integrity of the house and, therefore, contributed to the decision that it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

John Deere Building Plow Works Company Warehouse and Office Building

The John Deere Building was constructed in 1928 at 400 19th Street in Moline. Designed by John Deere Company's chief architect, it is representative of the development in the 1920s. The structure, however, has been altered to the extent that it no longer retains the integrity necessary to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Montgomery Elevator Company and Moline Tool Company Erecting Shop

KONE, Inc. (as it is currently named), located at 1 Kone Court in Moline, is an elevator factory with newer and older buildings and definitely has historical significance to 20th century Moline. However, a more thorough evaluation of the extant buildings revealed that the façade has been too altered to convey accurately its association with its importance as an early to mid-twentieth century manufactory in Moline. As such, it has been determined that this property is ineligible for the National Registry of Historic Places.

Illinois Archaeological Site(s)

No archaeological sites were found in Illinois during the intensive archaeological investigation.

Iowa Archaeological site

Archaeological site 13ST189 was identified as having indeterminate prehistoric artifacts. However, no artifacts were intact and the site did not contain culturally significant historical objects (see Appendix 4(f)-5, Correspondence).

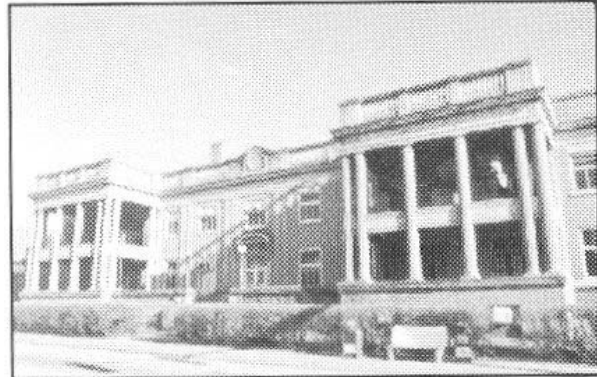
Historic Properties Avoided By Proposed Improvements

The following properties are located within the project corridor and were identified as 4(f) resources. As a result of the alternatives development process, which sought to avoid impacts to 4(f) properties, these properties would be avoided by the proposed build alternatives.

B.P.O.E. (Elks) Building (Eligible)

The B.P.O.E. (Elks) Building is located at 1706 6th Avenue in Moline and currently houses the Community Christian Fellowship. This Classical Revival style building designed for the Elks by local architect, William H. Schulzke, is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Although recognized as a site eligible for the National Register, it has not been listed as a local historic landmark.



B.P.O.E. (Elks) Building

Moline Post Office (1935) (Eligible)

This property is located at 514 17th Street and is currently used as Moline's main post office. It was built in 1935 when the post office operations outgrew the River Drive structure. William H. Schulzke designed this structure after the Moderne style. Notable characteristics of the exterior include a stone façade and a roofline with a carved decorative border. The lobby has marble features and raised plaster wall motives that extend up to the second floor ceiling. The wall is painted with a mural illustrating workmen making plows, representing Moline's history in the farm implement industry. This building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.



Moline Post Office (1935)



Mural in Post Office lobby

The Moline Post Office (1935), while eligible for the National Register, has not been placed on the list of local historic landmarks by the City.

Moline Public Library (Eligible)

The Moline Public Library, located to the west of the I-74 study area at 504 17th, was constructed in 1903. The Neo-Classical building was designed by architect, F. Borgolte, and was mostly funded by philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie. The building, which features a large stone foundation, a full-height entry porch supported by four Ionic columns, and an open staircase reaching the building's three stories, has been declared by the City of Moline as a Local Historic Landmark in 1993. These characteristics also contribute to the structure's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

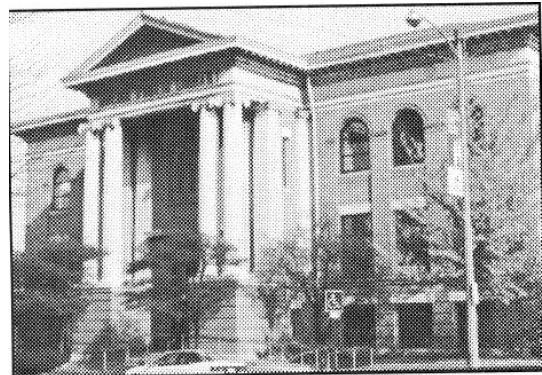
Thomas/Lewis/Wilson House (Eligible)

The Thomas/Lewis/Wilson House, located at 604 21st Street, is currently owned by Trimble Funeral Homes, Ltd. and is used for a stationers business. The brick that the house is constructed out of was manufactured locally. Notable features include flanking brick chimneys and raised parapets. The house also features a denticulated friezeband and central doors that are flanked by single 6/6 double-hung windows that likely originate back to the house's construction.

This structure is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as it is a well-preserved example of the popular Greek Revival style. It is also possibly the oldest standing house in Moline.



Thomas/Lewis/Wilson House



Moline Public Library

LeClaire Hotel (Listed)

The LeClaire Hotel, located directly west of I-74 in Moline at 421 19th Street, was built in 1922 and named after a well-known early settler, Antoine LeClaire.

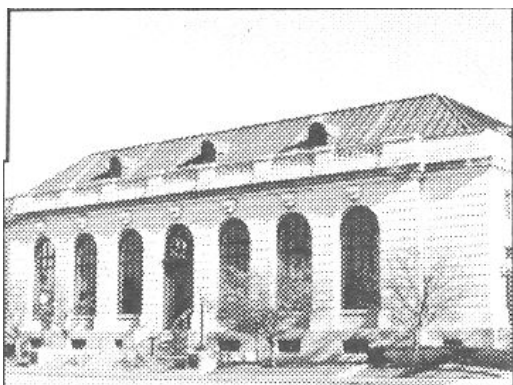
Its three-part vertical block design represents the Prairie School influence. The building is reminiscent of Moline's commercial development boom of the 1920s. Amongst its well-known guests are Presidents John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan. The Alexander

Co. restored and converted the building into rental apartments in 1995-96. It is currently owned by Heartland-Moline LeClaire, LLC and used for residential and commercial space. It was designated by Moline as a Local Historic Landmark in 1993 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.



Moline Post Office (1910) (Eligible)

The post office, built in 1910, is located at 1800 River Drive and housed Moline's Post Office until 1935. Montgomery Elevator Company took ownership of the building and it currently operates as a local office for KONE, Inc. When the company refurbished the building, it restored features that identified the building as an historic structure including the copper roof on the exterior and antique postal boxes, stamp windows, grills and counters to the original lobby area. The building was given a Preservation Award in 1990 for its maintenance of historic elements that identify with the original structure.



This post office is considered by Moline to be a Local Historic Landmark, perhaps because of the earlier construction date. The Moline Post Office (1910) is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Moline Post Office (1910)

Bettendorf Grocery / Improvement Company Building / W.F. Bruhn & Son General Merchandise Store (Eligible)

Bettendorf Grocery/Bettendorf Improvement Company Building is located at 1536-1540 State Street in Bettendorf and currently houses J & M Window and Siding, Ed's Appliance, and apartment units. The W.F. Bruhn & Son General Merchandise Store is located at 1542-1546 State Street in Bettendorf and houses Century Carpet Cleaners and Blake's Gunsmithing. The larger structure is a two-story, front-gabled frame commercial building. The attached structure is a two-story brick building.

The two structures maintain the Classical Revival-inspired commercial brickfront with significant integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.



Bettendorf Grocery / Improvement Company



W. F. Bruhn & Son General Merchandise Store

The larger building once housed the Bettendorf Improvement Company, an economically and socially important business on the development of Bettendorf in the early twentieth century.

Regina Coeli Monastery (Listed)

The Monastery, located at 1401 Central Avenue on a bluff in Bettendorf to the east of I-74, is currently used for commercial purposes as the Abbey Hotel. It was constructed from 1914-1917 for the Sisters of Our Lady of Mount Carmel after the Sisters dismantled their original monastery in Davenport in 1912 and relocated themselves and the monastery to Bettendorf. This Romanesque-styled building was constructed with gold-mottled brick in a double cruciform (cross) layout and is surrounded by a brick wall for the Sisters' privacy. Bedford stone trimmings line the building, the chapel features two angels on the roof at the entrance and stained glass windows with scenes containing Carmelite saints, which were subjects of Carmelite meditation.



Regina Coeli Monastery

The Monastery served the Sisters until 1975 when the Sisters felt it was too large for their purposes. The Franciscan Brothers of Christ the King took ownership of the monastery in 1978 and operated it as a retreat house. It was then sold to Joseph and Joan Lemon and their son, Joseph Jr., of Sausalito, California who transformed it into a hotel, which was identified as one of the "54 Best Inns in America" by National Geographic Traveler magazine (April 1999).

The Regina Coeli Monastery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.